



MONTEREY COUNTY

LABOR NEWS



VOL. VI—NUMBER 15

SALINAS, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1943.

WHOLE NUMBER 1212

War Prisoners on West Coast? Here Is Dope Direct from Congressman Outland on Santa Barbara Inquiry

Answering requests for information by J. Smedley, secretary of the Santa Barbara County Building and Construction Trades Council, on the rumored sending of 50,000 war prisoners to the West Coast for industrial work, Congressman George E. Outland last week addressed to the Council the following correspondence bearing on the question:

MR. J. SMEDLEY, Secretary Building and Construction Trades Council, 1916 Castillo Street, Santa Barbara, California

Dear Mr. Smedley:
I have just received your telegram in regards to the report that fifty thousand prisoners of war are to be put to work on west coast and am trying to get some authoritative information on the subject. Colonel Pearson, Congressional Liaison Officer for the War Department, has advised me to forward your telegram to the Prisoner of War Division of the Provost Marshal's office requesting that they give me some definite information. I will let you know as soon as I hear from them.

Colonel Pearson has had a good many rumors of a similar character come into his office but nothing so definite as your telegram. He tells me that the theory of prisoner labor is that it is only called upon in cases where the Manpower Commission knows that there is a serious shortage of labor in a certain area or on a certain project—that under no circumstances are the prisoners expected to offer competition to free working citizens. Of course that is merely theory—it

might work out that competition would result. In case any considerable number of prisoners are to be put to work in California this is a matter to be watched. I assure you that I will do everything possible to avert any such injustice.

With best regards, as always,
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) **GEORGE E. OUTLAND.**

HONORABLE GEORGE E. OUTLAND,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Outland:

Your letter of December 2, 1943, transmitting a telegram from the Building and Construction Trades Council of Santa Barbara County, California, has been received.

This office has no knowledge of any plan by any federal agency to take war prisoners into the Southern California area for work on federal construction projects. We have no knowledge of any proposed use of prisoners of war which might have given rise to the rumor mentioned in the telegram.

Under an agreement between the War Department and the War Manpower Commission, private employers for government agencies desirous of employing prisoners of war are required to make their applications through the War Manpower Commission. Upon certification by the Commission that it has factually determined the essentiality of the proposed project and that free labor is not available at going wage rates and working conditions, the War Department furnishes prisoners to the extent that they are available and security and other considerations permit. This agreement insures that there will be no competition between prisoners of war and free labor.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) **CLIFFORD S. URWILLER,**
Lieut. Colonel, C. E.,
Assistant Director,
Prisoner of War Division.

MR. J. SMEDLEY, Secretary Building and Construction Trades Council, 1916 Castillo Street, Santa Barbara, California

Dear Mr. Smedley:
Enclosed is the answer to my letter to the Director of the Prisoner of War Division of the War Department, copy of which I sent you on December 2.

This seems to dispose of the reports that you have heard, but if anything further comes to light please communicate with me and I will help in any way I can.

With all good wishes,
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) **GEORGE E. OUTLAND.**

WHAT THE UNIONS REPORT

Salinas, California
Butchers 506—Four initiatives at regular meeting in Salinas.

Carpenters 925—Regular routine meeting.

Culinary Alliance 467—No membership meeting, three new members given obligation by Secretary Helen Norman.

State Employers—Police and firemen organizing at San Luis Obispo and new chapter may be formed there.

Warehouse Employees 890—Premium pay for night work being sought; plans laid now for a sick-death benefit fund system with the company assisting the movement.

Plumbers Seek Boost in Pay

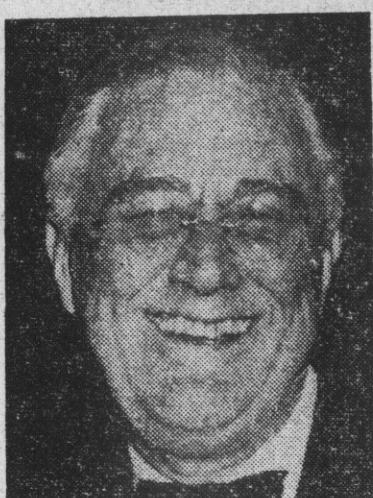
Plumbers unions 62 of Monterey and 503 of Salinas are combining in an effort to secure an adjustment of their pay scale to the prevailing level in the Northern California area, business agents report. Employers of the Salinas area already have sent their agreement to the proposed \$1.70 scale to the government and Monterey employers are following this action.

Plumbers are badly needed in both areas, according to officials, and an equalization of pay might bring back some workers who have traveled to higher-pay areas.

One of the greatest pains to human nature is the pain of a new idea.—**WALTER BAGEHOT.**

The louder he talked of his honor the faster we counted our spoons.—**RALPH WALDO EMERSON.**

IT'S BAD NEWS FOR AXIS FROM 'BIG FOUR'



Here are the latest photos of: President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Premier Joseph Stalin, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, President-Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek. At Cairo and Teheran they talked

about things that have the "murder brigade" in Berlin and Tokyo guessing and trembling. And Hitler, apparently, has lost his long campaign to drive a wedge between Russia and her other allies.

LAST MEETING OF COUNCIL THIS YEAR IS TONIGHT

Tonight (Friday, December 17) will be the final meeting of 1943 for the central labor council at Salinas.

The council voted to cancel the rest of the year's meetings because they fall on the evenings before holidays—December 24 and December 31.

Important business on hand for tonight's meeting and Secretary W. G. Kenyon urges all delegates to be present.

WE HELP THE CARPENTERS

(Ladies Auxiliary 373)

Carpenters Auxiliary 373 of Carpenters Union 925 held a regular business meeting on Wednesday, December 8, with President Mrs. Grace Logue presiding. The ladies voted to donate two chickens to the Lutheran U.S.O. to be used for sandwiches.

A Christmas party will be held on December 22 for the ladies and their children with a grab box as the chief attraction.

A social hour with tea and fortunes was enjoyed after the regular routine business of the last meeting. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Helen Keiser and Mrs. Dorothy McAnaney.

Those enjoying the evening were Mrs. Bernice Pilliar, Mrs. Lupie Luna, Mrs. Blanche Van Emon, Mrs. Grace Logue, Mrs. Bertha Thurman, Mrs. Helen Keiser, Mrs. Beulah Wensinger, and Mrs. Dorothy McAnaney.

The auxiliary members filled several boxes for the Red Cross, to be sent to servicemen in the hospital here.

We were so happy to have our charter member, Beulah Wenzinger, with us at our last meeting. Beulah is taking a month's vacation from her work at the dehydration plant.

Our members were astonished to see our president, Grace Logue, in the role of fortune teller. We enjoyed best of all the way she had to close her eyes for inspiration. Some of the events she could foretell weren't so bad either.

The Christmas season is with us again and at this time I would like to wish each reader of my column a very Merry Christmas and the best of wishes for the New Year.

This is our second wartime Christmas and there are more lonely homes each day. May God bless each lonely sad heart and give you and yours a little extra comfort and happiness on the holiday season.

—**DOROTHY J. MCANANEY.**

In Union Circles

MONTEREY

Dale Ward, business agent for the building trades council, has been nursing a severe cold for some time—and last week it erupted into cold sores.

Trouble continues to beset Henry Diaz, business agent of Plumbers 62—after recovering slightly from internal disorders which put him in the hospital for awhile, he now has eye trouble. His left eye was bandaged last week-end due to an infection.

ALONG CANNERY ROW

(AFL Fish Cannery Workers)

Fish Cannery Workers Union won a definition of "checkers" last week as Charles P. McHaffry, assistant district attorney and the seventh man on the arbitration panel, gave a ruling in favor of the union.

Louis Martin, union business agent, had brought the case in an effort to establish the union's right to maintain its classifications and the right to define duties of various workers in these classifications. The move was designed to halt the imposition of added duties on workers.

Under the ruling, affecting three plants, checkers were told to stop certain things in their work which were in the province of the floor-ladies. Checkers will retain their wage increase, however, it was said.

The storm hurt the cannery season badly—some 40 boats were wrecked and the damage to fishing fleet units will be near a million dollars. Naturally the curtailment of fishing will hurt the production schedule along the Row.

Membership meeting Friday night of this week—all members please attend.

The union's officers are working now on something startling and new. Steps will be taken to protect workers retaining their jobs as new equipment, new machinery, new ideas are brought to Cannery Row. Leaders of the union are working on a program whereby workers who are kept to run these machines, which replace other workers, will receive a higher pay classification, so they in turn can have greater purchasing power to aid those who must seek other lines of work.

Another new program of the union calls for a settlement on the important question of layoffs regardless of seniority when overtime is started.

Any member with ideas which the union could use to better working conditions should contact the offices at once.

Merry Christmas from—
—**THE CAN OPENER.**

James Everett, Plumber At Monterey, Dies

James Everett, 29-year-old Monterey plumber and member of the executive board of Plumbers local 62, died at Van Nuys last week following an operation, reports union Business Agent Henry Diaz.

Brother Everett's wife recently became a mother and it was during the baby's first trip out of Monterey that tragedy struck. The operation became necessary while the family group was visiting the Los Angeles area.

A popular member of the union, Brother Everett was described by his friends as a "swell guy." His loss will be keenly felt by the union and his employers. Funeral was in Van Nuys.

Sprague Wins Honor Award

F. L. Sprague, vice-president of the Central Labor Council at Salinas, was one of a number of civil service employees at the Salinas air base to win a service ribbon recently.

Sprague, member of Laborers 272, has been employed at the base for a year and seven months. The ribbons were given recently to those who have served over six months.

Courts Are Clarifying Right of Picketing and Right of Free Speech

With several recent Supreme Court decisions before us, specifically upholding the rights of organized labor to picket and to publicize their opinions of employers which the men and women of labor deem unfair to them, we asked Clarence E. Todd, well-known labor attorney, what he considered the trend of present day jurists on these points. He said:

"For many years the reactionary employer interests have been making a frantic and fanatical fight against the right of peaceful picketing, and in general the right of labor to announce its grievances to the public. As the principles of the Bill of Rights have become familiar to the people and to the courts, this opposition has been successfully met, and pretext after pretext for the restriction of the right of free speech has been overthrown by our highest courts."

"A few years ago after the right of peaceful picketing was emphatically upheld by the Supreme Court of the United States and by the Supreme Court of California in numerous decisions, we began to hear the proposition that picketing must not only be peaceful but must also be "truthful." Now organized labor has no desire to picket "untruthfully" or to do anything else which is dishonest, but what the anti-labor interests really meant was that a picket must not have the right to say that a concern is "unfair" and they have even persuaded some courts that a Union does not have the right to determine for itself whether it considers a certain employer to be unfair."

"At any rate so long as these anti-labor interests could persuade the courts to fix their minds on the term 'unfair,' or other emphatic expression used on the picket line, there was trouble in store for unions in almost all of the injunction cases, because it was always possible to make the claim that the Union 'was conveying a false impression' to the public about some fact or other."

"The Supreme Court of the United States handed down a decision on November 22, 1943, which completely clarifies the situation with regard to 'truthful' picketing in the case of *Cafeteria Employees v. Angeles*. In this case it appeared that a cafeteria was completely operated by its owners, that is, that it had no employees. An unsuccessful attempt was made to organize the place and a picket line was established. The pickets, it seems, 'gave the impression' that the place was unfair and that union help had previously been employed there; also it appeared that some of the pickets told prospective customers that the cafeteria sold bad food and that by patronizing it, they were aiding the cause of Fascism. The New York Court granted an injunction against all picketing, because of the so-called 'untruthful' character of the picketing."

"The Supreme Court of the United States, through Mr. Justice Frankfurter, reversed this injunction and laid down the law clearly that peaceful picketing is a constitutional right; furthermore that this right is not to be defeated or denied on trivial pretexts. The Supreme Court said that 'loose lan-

These Companies Get Fat on 'Big STEAL' Formula, Facts Show

Washington, D. C.
Of 29 representative American corporations selected at random, all but six doubled their normal peacetime incomes after taxes in 1942, and several gained five times as much.

So President Michael J. Quill of the Transport Workers Union, recently elected to the city council in New York City, told the Senate Finance Committee. Some of his examples were:

The American Car and Foundry Company prior to 1942 averaged \$72,000 profits after taxes. In 1942 its profits jumped to \$7,000,000. The American Locomotive Company jumped from \$1,462,000 prior to 1942, to \$7,552,000 in 1942. Its profits for the first six months in 1943 are twice as great as for 1942.

The Budd Manufacturing Company jumped from \$250,000 a year between 1936 and 1939, to \$5,222,000 in 1942. The Bath Iron Works jumped from \$260,000 a year in the period 1936-39, to \$3,743,000 in 1942. Its profits for the first six months of 1943 are up 129 per cent over the 1942 profits for the same period.

Merchant seamen and officers serving on U. S. merchant ships, 19,000 in all, have been awarded the Merchant Marine Combat Bar, the War Shipping Administration has announced.

The bar is awarded for active service on a ship that has been in direct combat with the enemy while delivering war cargoes.

Imperial Valley Associated Farm Gestapo At Work Reign of Terror Used by Anti-Labor Mobsters to Battle Bargaining Rights

San Francisco, California

(CFLNL)—Mob rule and vigilante hooliganism has flared up again in the notorious anti-labor and anti-democratic county in Imperial Valley to leave a serious blot on the otherwise exemplary record of peaceful labor relations in California. This all came about when employees of the power house in the Imperial Irrigation District in El Centro and electrical linemen tried to exercise their rights and obtain collective bargaining recognition from the authorities there and received as a reply the mobilization of the local gestapo, who proceeded to introduce an organized reign of terror.

Members of the Teamsters' Union who refused to cross lines of local mobsters surrounding the power plant and armed with guns and clubs were also victimized by these anti-labor and un-American fanatics.

HOUSER INTERVENES

Immediately upon learning what was happening, Secretary Haggerty of the California State Federation of Labor requested that Acting Governor Frederick F. Houser intervene to protect the civil rights of the people involved and investigate this Nazi-infected area.

When the irrigation authorities of Imperial Valley refused even to sit down with the employees to discuss union recognition or any of their grievances, the employees appealed to the National Labor Relations Board, who informed them that it had no jurisdiction in the matter since it involved a state political sub-division. Unable to get relief through any other agency, and being completely flouted by the arrogant Nazi-like authorities in that territory, the employees had no other recourse but to inform them that they would have to take a strike vote.

STRIKE CALLED OFF

The strike which was scheduled for November 18 was later called off upon the request of the Electrical Workers' Union, following a request by Acting Governor Houser, who sent the following telegram to the authorities of the Imperial Valley Irrigation District:

"As you know I requested officers of the State Federation of Labor to appeal to El Centro Electrical Workers' Local Union and the Organizing Committee thereof to call off threatened strike against the District and I have insisted that the strike be called off unconditionally before I would consider certain requests made to me by the Union and the Committee. And now I have convincing evidence that the threatened strike has been called off unconditionally. That evidence consists of explicit wire from the Union and Committee that strike has been unconditionally called off and also public announcement to that effect in the press. Under these circumstances and after consideration of three requests made to me by the Union and Committee, I have concluded that these requests are fair and should now be made as requests from me to the District Board."

"First; I urge that no discriminatory action be taken against any district employee because of membership in any union."

"Second; I urge that the armed guard placed around the District Plant because of threatened strike be removed at such time as danger to life and property has ceased to exist and in view of publicly announced calling off of strike I assume that such danger now no longer exists."

"Third; I urge that the District Board immediately meet with the employees of the District or with

Thousands Gyped of Pay by Fly-By-Night Promoters, Reported

Washington, D. C.
As anti-labor congressmen fulminated about high wartime wages, and the Smith committee was to open hearings November 30 on the National War Labor Board, determined to prevent any revision of the Little Steel formula, Secretary of Labor Perkins pointed out that thousands of workers still can't collect their wages when they're due.

In an analysis of state wage laws, "Wage Payment and Wage Collection Laws," a Labor Department pamphlet, she explains, "even today, when jobs are plentiful, workers are victimized by fly-by-night employers who are financially irresponsible and cannot or do not meet their payroll regularly."

Forty-five states passed laws protecting a worker's right to the wages he has earned, but only a few meet the requirements laid down by a committee of state labor commissioners she appointed to draft suggested legislation. One state collects more than \$500,000 a year in unpaid wages for its workers.

Translated into the number of man-days idle as a result of work stoppages, it can be readily seen that the strikes were of extremely short duration and their extent extremely small.

FASCIST THUGS AT WORK

Paying no more attention to the Acting Governor than they have to state and Federal laws, the local Nazis went into the plant armed with guns and clubs and surrounded it as well. Refusing to work under such circumstances, the men walked out. Later, when members of the Teamsters' Union refused to cross the Nazi picket line, they were also given the familiar treatment that Imperial Valley imitators of Hitler's methods have boasted about in the past, and for which they have been condemned more than once by senatorial and other competent and impartial investigation committees.

Secretary Haggerty followed up the matter with Governor Warren upon the latter's return to the state. The Governor stated, "However, unfortunate as the situation can be, it is beyond the jurisdiction of this office or the state generally to more than urge all concerned to bear in mind the rights of the public and the duty of American citizenship to keep the war effort functioning at the highest degree of efficiency."

The Governor was opposed to any stoppage of work, but he was just as emphatic that the rights of all concerned should be protected. He concluded his statement with the hope that "all concerned will see if there is not an amicable and American way by which disaster can be avoided."

"FELL ON DEAF EARS"

Labor knows only too well that these remarks fell on deaf ears, since such language is not understood by these apostles of club and hooligan rule.

Even when the War Labor Board offered its services to intervene, it was given the same pass-by with which the offers of services from all other responsible and constituted authorities were treated.

Hearst Papers Please Copy! Strikes in This State Shown to Be Almost Zero

San Francisco, Calif.

(CFLNL)—In spite of misleading articles that have been published from time to time regarding strike activities, calculated to leave the impression that labor is disregarding its pledge of no stoppages of work, and in the face of numerous provocations, strike activity in California has decreased until it is now very close to zero.

Although California houses one of the largest concentrations of war industry and thousands of new workers have flocked here from all parts of the country, the record of industrial peace and uninterrupted production has never been better.

Before the Industrial Relations Section of the Commonwealth Club, Paul Scharrenberg, Director of the State Department of Industrial Relations, reported that "since 1941, strike activity in California has decreased tremendously." He then went on to say, "The total number of workers involved in strikes beginning during the first six months of 1943 was 9,418. This is contrasted with 69,710 workers involved in strikes started during the January-June period in 1941, and 8,836 in the first six months of 1942."

Translated into the number of man-days idle as a result of work stoppages, it can be readily seen that the strikes were of extremely short duration and their extent extremely small.

MONTEREY COUNTY LABOR NEWS

Office at Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St., Salinas, California
Entered as Second Class Matter February 20, at the Post Office at Salinas, California, Under the Act of March 3, 1879.
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
Official Organ of the Central Labor Union of Monterey County, Salinas, California.
Monterey Peninsula Central Labor Council, Monterey, California.
Monterey County Building Trades Council, Monterey, California.
OLYMPIC PRESS, INC., Publishers
JOSEPH BREDSTEEN, Managing Editor
PRESS COMMITTEE AT SALINAS
Amos Schofield, Carpenter, W. G. Canyon, Barbers
F. L. Sprague, Laborers
PRESS COMMITTEE AT MONTEREY
Wayne Edwards, Representing Central Labor Council
Dale Ward, Representing Building Council
SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$2.00 per year, \$1.00 per six months, 50¢ per single copy.
Special rates to members of organized labor subscribing in a body through their unions.
ADVERTISING RATES ON APPLICATION
Address all Communications to the LABOR NEWS, Post Office Box 1410, Salinas, California.
The editorial policy of this paper is not reflected in any way by the advertisements or signed communications printed herein.

IMPERIALISTIC WARS

Most of the wars of our time have had their origin in groups of manipulators and politicians in one country reaching out to take something away from other countries. When ordinary means failed to attain the coveted ends force and violence in the form of armed attack have marked the beginnings of war. Most of these wars have been imperialistic wars. That is, they have been started for the purpose of enlarging the trade or dominions of the country precipitating the war.

Such a foundation for growth and expansion is unsound to the core. When such wars are fought and won those losing usually start getting ready to start other wars later for the purpose of trying to win back again not only what they lost when they lost the war but also to additional concessions. If the aggressor nation loses it war the same people, who originated and lost the last war usually try to scheme out new ways and means for starting another war, like the Germans did in this war after having been defeated in 1918.

To the credit of the United States be it said that when the victorious allies of the last world war were parceling out territory to the victors that our representatives faithfully expressed the will of the American people, when they informed those seated at the peace table that this country did not want any territory; that, so far as we were concerned, we wanted the people of every country to be free to decide for themselves what kind of a government they were to have.

After our war with Spain we gave Cuba her independence and promised independence to the Philippines, as soon as they might be ready for it. Long before this war got under way July 4th, 1946, had been set as the date for the Filipinos to take complete control of their government and they were being permitted virtually to govern themselves, till the Japs came.

Whatever the historic reasons for the wars of the past may have been we have now reached a point of human development, when further wars of aggression should come to an end. The war we are now in is the most colossal of all time. Junkers, in the axis nations, who originated it, were bent on pressing their aggressions till the entire world would be enslaved and forced to submit to their dictates. But the United Nations are stopping them.

No longer does anyone doubt the eventual outcome of this war. It will end in the complete defeat of Germany and Japan. The smaller nations, still allied with the axis, have nothing to gain and much to lose by continuing that alliance. It was doubtless a realization of this that prompted Italy to surrender before all future chance of reconciliation might be gone.

Italy's dreams of empire had been crushed. Her part in the war of aggression had completely failed but not till her armed forces were driven back to her bootleg of Europe, which constitutes the mainland of Italy, did the collapse and surrender take place.

When Japan and Germany are driven back to their original territories they, too, will lose their enthusiasm for this war and experience collapse, similar to that which already has taken place in Italy. Whether they want to or not the day will come when they will have to surrender.

What we cannot afford to let happen, is a repetition of what took place at the end of the last world war, when the defeated armies were permitted to quit, when they wanted to, not for permanent peace, but merely to give them time to rebuild their war machine with which to wage the war we now are in.

STILL TALKING

We still have to put up with a lot of people who seem to think what they say ought to be heeded. They have all kinds of advice to offer to a war-stricken world, after this war is over. Why their advice should have any particular value nobody knows. The fellows telling the world how it should be run dish it out as if it already were law, ready to go into effect the day this war ends.

When it comes to all this talk there is not anything in particular that anybody can do about it. After all this is a country where free speech is supposed to be the right of all. Hence, those who have something to say, can usually manage somehow, some place to find a time and place to talk out aloud.

What does seem so incongruous is that the people who have the most to say usually are the very ones who never do anything. They do a lot of talking but never get around to do any performing themselves. It is always the rest of us who are upbraided for what we do or fail to do.

Naturally the question that arises in the minds of many of us is this: Where does anybody get any license to tell the rest of us where we should head in, when they themselves have never demonstrated that they are fit and prepared to do it themselves?

Only such talk as can be and is backed by performance has any particular value. No matter how good any one may think his ideas are, if he is not willing to take the consequences of practicing them himself, why should anybody else be the goat for his advice?

Republicans Have Answer: Sit Pat, and Do Nothing!

By VIRGINIA GARDNER
Washington, D. C.

It is very strange, while we are still at war, while the hope engendered by the Moscow conference for a decent after-war world still lingers on the horizon, to dip into the thick-papered pamphlets gotten out by the Committee for Economic Development.

Out of their pages emerges the paunchy ghost of former President Herbert Hoover, whose policy was to let local committees decide what to do about unemployment and who, after it was all over, said the program had been a success because there was less suffering here than in other countries.

The CED, a group of big business men whose program so impressed Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones that he is housing the committee rent free in the Commerce Building, has a program to establish a local committee in every community of 10,000 or more by December 31. There are 1,077 such.

Its program? What it boils down to is to block any government program for guaranteeing jobs after the war. It would solve everything by conferences and community surveys, or Hooverism. That would mean no national planning, no government interference.

It used to be that prosperity was just around the corner. Now the program is to tell local business men they have only to concentrate on markets and all is well. Actually the committee with a campaign of slick promotion is trying to put over a scandalous steal on the American public. It demands that business be given the job of being responsible for putting our economy to work on a full-scale basis after the war.

WANT SAME OLD ANARCHY
Chairman Paul G. Hoffman of CED, president of the Studebaker Corporation, in a speech before the Rochester Chamber of Commerce November 17 declared "under no circumstances" should government guarantee employment and that post-war employment problems must be solved by business men on a local community basis.

So what does the committee, representing big business, offer in return? Nothing. Instead, the government must "improve the climate for private enterprise," as one CED statement says. It must lower taxes for corporations, it must grant generous settlements in terminating contracts. It must help industry through reconversion without any guarantee that settlements are to provide jobs for workers on contracts ended.



"We're id for id now," snifled Mr. Dilworth from his wrappings of compresses, wiggling his toes violently in the tub of mustard water.

"You're making more sense than usual," Little Luther commented. "He was saying that we're in for it," interpreted Pestbrook Wiggler, the little boy who lived in the big house on the hill. Pestbrook always understood Mr. Dilworth.

"Huh? Did he find out we put that bucket of water on the tumbler?" whispered Luther.

"He is simply discussing the highly probable developments in the market in view of improvements in the foreign situation," corrected Wiggler.

"In the market? You mean oranges are cheaper..."

"Nothing of the kind, Luther," Pestbrook insisted. "He was speaking of the stock market. It's acting a little bearish because of the trend of the war..."

"Russian bearish?"

"Oh, Luther! The Russian bear is a mythical animal."

"Bet Hitler doesn't know it."

"I was speaking of the stock market. It is going down as the war news improves. The bulls are running for cover."

"The bulls are going away, huh? Poor Carnation! No more contented cows."

"No, no, Luther, not real bull..."

"You're leaving that to Pop, huh?"

"You don't understand, Luther," Pestbrook said sadly. "Wall Street bulls are men."

"But they still got horns, huh?"

"Of course not, Luther."

"Then what's Pop always saying about Wall Street having to foot its own horns?"

"That's simply a figure of speech, Luther."

"But Pop says the new mail's figure leaves him speechless."

"You're impossible, Luther," ended Pestbrook. "All I was trying to explain is that if the war ends quickly, Wall Street will fall to pieces."

"Boy, oh, boy!" added Luther. "What a war aim!"

THE MARCH OF LABOR



AIRCRAFT NAVIGATION, by H. Stewart, A. Nichols, S. A. Walling and J. C. Hill, published by The Macmillan Company, New York city, 146 p., including answers to problems and circular slide rule, \$2.

Any person interested in air navigation, that science which has more than anything else accounted for the accuracy of our bombing expeditions of War II, will be interested in the newest textbook published by Macmillan, entitled Aircraft Navigation, and prepared by four authorities on the subject.

The book has been designed as a "study at home" text, if the reader wishes to learn this subject at odd moments, and is divided into two parts, theory and practice.

In the section on theory, the whole history of air navigation is outlined, with an excellent chapter on star identification leading the

general discussion. Succeeding chapters on map study, instruments used in navigation, cloud formation, etc. make the theory portion desirable reading to a layman.

In the latter part of the book, problems for the student to work out are given in full, with answers in the appendix. To make the problems more accessible, a circular slide rule and an aerial map are included with the book.

In a review of Aircraft Navigation, the earlier book by Authors Walling and Hill, Aircraft Mathematics, should be mentioned, since the two volumes are companion study books. Aircraft Mathematics brings studies in algebra, trigonometry, geometry, graphs, and all necessary mathematical courses necessary for the air navigator. This volume, also by Macmillan, sells at \$1.75 and the two can be used together.—W. B. PEDIGO.

Foreign Investors Who Lent Il Duce \$600 Million Not Much Concerned In Making Italy 'Safe for Democracy'

By "OBSERVER"

In a previous article this writer gave some possible effect of foreign loans. In the same vein the London Tribune, independent labor weekly, reports "a number of United States industrialists" have formed a "protective council" for their foreign properties and investments, and are exerting pressure in Washington for an effective voice in Italy's "economic rehabilitation."

The Tribune points out that the Allied Military Government in Italy is headed by Baron Renna, a partner of the Morgan Grenfell Co. of London (J. P. Morgan Co.). Renna is a banker and stock-broker. Americans have been induced in the past to support Mussolini and the big business fascist government of Italy by loaning them over \$600,000,000—money taken from the American people which should have been used for the million improvements needed to raise the American standards of safety and decent living.

In reporting the American personnel of the AMG, the Christian Science Monitor listed the names of the entire fifty members. Almost without exception they were business executives and bankers, all representatives of "big business" corporations—none of whom could be suspected of having any sympathy with the people who have been so bitterly oppressed by the great fascist corporations of Italy which made billions by keeping Mussolini in office. With good reasons it is suspected that these people arranged for the "escape" of Mussolini, and the organization of the new North Italy fascist state now fighting for Hitler.

Are we fighting to make Italy safe for democracy?

POEM OF THE WEEK

Around the Corner

By CHARLES HANSEN TOWNE

Around the corner, I have a friend
In this great city that has no end;
Yet days go by and weeks rush on,
And before I know it, a year is gone.
And I never see my old friend's face,
For life is a swift and terrible race.

He knows I like him just as well
As in the days when I rang his bell
And he rang mine. We were younger then
And now we are busy, tired men—
Tired with playing a foolish game
Tired of trying to make a name.

"Tomorrow, say, I will call on Jim,
Just to show that I'm thinking of him."
But tomorrow comes—and tomorrow goes,—
And the distance between us grows and grows;

Around the corner, yet miles away.
"Here's a telegram, sir." "Jim died today!"
And that's what we get—and deserve—in the end,
Around the corner, a vanished friend.

GIGGLES AND GROANS

CONNUBIAL COLLISION

Two men in a day coach were comparing notes.

"So you met your wife at a dance. Wasn't that romantic?" exclaimed one.

"No; embarrassing," his companion replied. "I thought she was at home taking care of the kids."

MEANING OF COOPERATION

Down in New Orleans somebody gave an extension lecture a number of years ago. A good many of the people there are of French descent. They were talking about the word "cooperate," so time-worn and abused and misunderstood. After the lecture the speaker asked, "Do you understand now what we mean by this word 'cooperate'?"

"Yes, I do," a Frenchman said. "What is it?" he was asked.

"It's just like a bunch of bananas," he said. "One banana says to the others, 'Stick together, fellows. It's when they get us off by ourselves that we get skinned.'"

TEEN-YEAR PROBLEM

Three girls were talking about the Catechism they had been learning at the convent school.

"How far are you, Junior?" one asked the other.

"I'm up to Original Sin," was the reply.

"Huh!" sported the third one. "I'm beyond Redemption!"

DANGEROUS LOCOMOTION

A drunk boarded a two-story bus; it was crowded, but he finally found a seat by the driver. He talked and talked, and finally the bored driver suggested that he go up on the top deck. The drunk amiably clambered upstairs. But in a few minutes he was back.

"What's the matter? Didn't you like the fresh air, or the view?" asked the driver, resignedly.

"Yep, nice view, nice air," answered the drunk. "But, 'tain't safe there; ain't no driver."

THE SILENT PARTNER

Mother—Come here, Johnnie, I have good news for you.

Johnnie—I know. Big brother is home from college.

Mother—How do you know?

Johnnie—My bank won't rattle any more.

CONSOLATION FOR MOM

"Your mother," said the sergeant to the very awkward recruit, "seems rather upset because you left home to become a soldier."

"Yes, sir, she is," replied the awkward one. "She keeps on crying."

"Well, just write and tell her not to fret any more," continued the sergeant. "Unless the war lasts 50 years, you'll never be a soldier!"

DIFFICULT TASK

Lady in Restaurant: "Why don't you shoo your flies?"

Chef: "Well, you see, it's so hot today I thought I would just let them run around barefooted."

TRIPLE THREAT

"Boy, Ah's skeered. Ah jes' got a letter from a man tellin' me he'd cut my heart out wid a razor iffen Ah didn't stay way from his wife."

"Well, all you got to do is stay way from his wife."

"Yeah, but he didn't sign his name to de letter."

CONFESSION HOARDER

Tow—Say, you seem to know that new gal in the office. Why don't you introduce me?

Jim (hopeful of becoming her sweetie)—No thing doing. I'm hoarding my sugar.

Careless Listener

When God gave out brains, I thought

He said trains, and I missed mine.

When He gave out looks, I thought

He said books, and I didn't want any.

When He gave out noses, I thought

He said roses, and I ordered a big one.

When He gave out legs, I thought

He said legs, and I ordered two fat ones.

When He gave out ears, I thought

He said beers, and I ordered two long ones.

When He gave out chins, I thought

He said gins, and I ordered a double.

God, am I a mess?

HAVE YOU?

If you haven't donated your pint of blood

Be sure that your reason is good:

It's tough to think of a service man's life

That you might have saved—if you would!

Memo To Congress

More and more are saying, "How did this begin?"

"Isn't this a pretty mess

"Reaction's got us in!"

The unions have an answer, Today they're keeping score;

"We're going to check reaction

"So that we can win the war!"

That Soldier Vote! GALLUP POLL SHOWS 61 PER CENT OF SERVICE MEN BACK OF DEMOS IN 1944 ELECTION

By MIRIAM KOLKIN

A recent Gallup poll disclosed that 61 per cent of the men in the armed forces favor the Democratic party in the 1944 Presidential election, as opposed to only 39 per cent for the Republicans.

This is the tip-off on why Republicans switched from qualified support of the Lucas-Green soldiers vote bill to the cut-throat opposition which lined them up on the final vote with polltax senators against the bill—a deal described by CIO President Philip Murray as "marking the depths of political maneuvering at the expense of the rights of men and women fighting for their country."

SCARED OF SOLDIERS?
GOP National Committee Chairman Harrison Spangler had endorsed the principle of the bill at hearings held by the Senate Elections Committee November 5. It had likewise been assured the support of the ranking Republican member on the committee—Warren Austin of Vermont. But that was before results of the Gallup poll had been sent around to newspaper editors in a confidential memorandum, which promptly leaked out to Republicans.

When the bill came up for debate, Republicans began yelling that the move to simplify voting procedures for members of the armed forces was a "New Deal plot" and pulled out one crippling amendment after another designed to whittle down the potential 10 million voters. Typical was the amendment offered by Chicago Tribune stooge C. Wayland Brooks (R., Ill.) to exclude members of the merchant marine from the provisions of the bill. Brooks didn't even bother to deny Sen. Claude Pepper's (D., Fla.) charge that he was making the bill "a means of punishing those whom we did not like politically." The Lucas-Green bill was an attempt "to gather all the pre-determined fourth term votes," said Brooks blandly, and then launched an insulting, slanderous attack on President Harry Bridges of the International Long-

shoremen & Warehousemen (CIO) and President Joseph Curran of the National Maritime Union (CIO).

VULTURES FLOCK TOGETHER
On the final vote which scrapped the Lucas-Green bill in favor of a farcical "states rights" measure whipped together by wily Rep. John O. Rankin (D., Miss.), who coached polltaxers on the floor of the Senate throughout the week-long debate, 24 Democrats were joined by 18 Republicans in voting to disfranchise the servicemen. Twelve Republicans voted against the polltaxers' substitute, but only because the "unholy alliance," dubbed so by Sen. Joseph Guffey (D., Pa.) was able to swing it without their votes.

Senator Hits Nazi Line Followed by McCormick's Sheet

Chicago, Illinois
"The only thing we want from the Chicago Tribune is unconditional surrender," Sen. James E. Murray (D., Mont.) told reporters here prior to appearing as a speaker at a meeting sponsored by the Abraham Lincoln School for workers.

The demand followed a series of insulting, red-baiting questions put to Murray by a Tribune reporter—questions such as: "Is it true that you are the perfect Roosevelt yes-man?" "Are you for a fourth and fifth term for Roosevelt?" "What is your attitude toward communism?"

"I am sorry," Murray said, referring to recent Tribune attacks on workers at the Studebaker Corporation war plant, "to come into a community and find such a serious situation as seems to exist here. The Chicago Tribune is doing a great disservice by trying to divide the people and trying to divide the nations that are fighting this war for democracy."

"I have already wrote the President and if I don't hear from you, I will write Uncle Sam and tell him about you both."—Excerpt from a letter, written by soldier's wife to government official in regard to her husband's pay allotment.

Statistics Not Very Fattening, LaGuardia Tells Senate Group

Washington, D. C.
"The people of my town can't eat statistics," Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York told a senate banking and currency committee hearing on subsidies. Explaining that both sides had put forth a lot of statistics, LaGuardia went on to say:

"We're concerned with food prices and they've already gone up in New York City 39 per cent since '41. We can't afford to let them get out of hand."

Testifying against the House-approved Commodity Credit Corporation bill scrapping government subsidies, LaGuardia warned that abolition of the subsidy program would bring on inflation and bankrupt every city in the country.

More Tires for 1944—
The auto tire situation is looking up, but it's still tight. By the end of this year 17 million tires—new, used and reclaimed—will have been distributed to automobile owners. This is more than three times as many as were made available in 1942. But we need more because the "tire deficit" is catching up with us—that is, tires we had on hand December 7, 1941, are wearing out.

Things look better for 1944, when 30 million synthetic tires will be produced. Our normal tire demand was around 50 million a year. Synthetic tires are available to those whose gasoline ration permits them to drive 601 miles or more a month.

Today's Gem
New York City
The post-war work committee of the National Association of Manufacturers has its own idea of what the war is being fought for. While some of us are fighting for democracy, religion, jobs and the like, the committee sets forth its program in a report prepared for the NAM convention opening here.

"Our program will make it safe for the nation's manufacturing plants to devote themselves in the future to making civilian goods and to project industry further into the international field to assist in the development and maintenance of domestic and post-war prosperity in the U. S."

POSTAL ODDITIES

ALL ACTUAL PLACES

PRESIDENT JAN 20 1943

DELANO JAN 25 1943

FRANKLIN JAN 26 1943

PAUL ROOSEVELT JAN 27 1943

UNABLE TO CELEBRATE HIS BIRTHDAY, F.D.R. SENT OLD FRIENDS THIS ENVELOPE!

WILLIAM T. MORRIS, P.O. EMPLOYEE OF ROCKVILLE CENTER, N.Y. TURNED OUT 12,000 SPOKES FOR SHIP STEERING WHEELS IN SPARE TIME!

FAST MAIL, A CENTURY AGO IN CHINA, WAS DELIVERED BY FLOWER BOAT, ROWED BY THE FEET INSTEAD OF THE HANDS!

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office 334-566, May 5, 1936, by National Federation of Post Office Clerks

INDUSTRY PLANS ATTACK ON LABOR DEMAND FOR REVISED 'STEEL FORMULA' FREEZING

By RAY TORR

Industry is sharpening its publicity and legislative ax for new assaults on labor's wage demands.

As more and more unions—AFL, CIO and independent—announce that they will seek wage increases beyond the 15 per cent permitted under the National War Labor Board's Little Steel formula, corporation spokesmen sound off for stabilization.

Latest was President Benjamin F. Fairless of U. S. Steel Corporation. In a mimeographed publicity release

obviously aimed at the demand of United Steelworkers for a 17 cent hourly wage increase, Fairless said that if the demand is granted the price of steel would go up.

Let anyone get the idea that U. S. Steel has one foot in the poorhouse, its profits for 1942 were \$96 million, more than double the 1936-39 average. And the National Industrial Conference Board recently reported that profits for 1943 were running well ahead of 1942.

BIG RESERVES FILED

Corporations, according to Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson, have piled up a post-war

EXPLOITATION OF MEXICANS HERE CHARGED

Washington, D. C. A tricky clause slipped into the recommendations of the Bureau of War Food Administration's Office of Labor would authorize the use of agricultural laborers brought in from Mexico and elsewhere in packing, canning and other processing plants.

While the United Cannery Agricultural Packing & Allied Workers has no objection to the use of foreign labor wherever needed, Washington Representative Elizabeth Sasyly told the House Appropriations Subcommittee on agricultural appropriations, it objects to denying them rights awarded to other labor under the NLRA. She said, too, on occasions they had arrived here and been kept idle for long periods.

"If these workers are brought into the fruit and vegetable packing plants of California," she said, "and we know the agricultural producers of California are interested in bringing them in, there is going to be a very unsatisfactory situation created."

A clause in the agreement with Mexico stipulates that all workers brought into this country shall be allowed to elect their own representatives to bargain with employers but says they must be working members of the group—which would allow victimization of the newly arrived workers, and prevent protection by unions.

Three Are Killed by Poisoned "Hootch"

New York City The spotlight was focused on the scandalous extent to which liquor is being adulterated by an announcement that three persons here had died from drinking poisoned "hootch."

That was the sort of thing that happened in old hootch days.

Dr. A. G. Gettler, city toxicologist, warned that they might be more deaths "unless the better grades of liquor are put back on the market."

reserve of \$42 billion, about 12 times the reserves of any previous period in our history.

Hired publicity men and economists are sending out daily reports showing that (1) wages are already too high, (2) they have gone up faster than the cost of living, (3) any further increases will set off an inflationary "spiral," (4) we are entering another "silk shirt era" of labor extravagance.

LABOR'S CONTENTION

Both the AFL and CIO have shown plainly that wage increases above the Little Steel formula are necessary for stabilization. Prices have not been rolled back to the levels of September 1942, as promised. Prices have gone up while wage rates have pretty generally stood still.

Real wages, the amount of food and clothing that can be bought with wages, have gone down. In order to get maximum production for war out of industry, labor must get a wage rate which will keep it producing at top speed.

Industry has made wages a political issue by its fight in Congress against subsidies. Labor is preparing to meet the challenge. Both the AFL and CIO conventions this year called on their affiliated unions to marshal their political strength for a more progressive Congress.

Most unions have reiterated their no-strike pledge, announcing or implying that they will carry on the fight for wage increases, and for stabilization generally, on the political front.

Gabin, Jean Hersholt Quit Movies to Take Direct Part in War

Hollywood, California War to Hollywood means movies as usual. But for some of the movie makers Hollywood means merely a furlough from war. Jean Gabin has been starring in a Universal picture about the Free French—The Imposter, which Julien Duvivier directed. Film finished, Gabin's off to the Free French for active service. Same for Pierre Aumont, who played in Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's Cross of Lorraine.

Both fighting Frenchmen saw European action before their breathers in Hollywood—Gabin as a marine on a minesweeper and Aumont with the French tank corps.

Jean Hersholt told the studios he'll take no movie parts for the duration. He's a Dane. His war job is with the National Denmark-American Association, preparing post-war Danish relief. His sister is on the other side, part of the Danish underground.

Your Congressman?

Congressman Horner sat in a corner. Afraid to stand up and vote; His talk was progressive and oh so impressive. But the rollcall said absent—unquote!

Reactionaries Maintain Cry For Sales Tax

Washington, D. C.

A republican-backed drive for a sales tax, aided by the poll-taxer, Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D. Va.), is being renewed in the senate finance committee, now conducting hearings on HR 3687, the house-adopted tax bill.

This became increasingly evident as the name of one of Wendell Willkie's advisers, who is at the same time close politically to Governor Tom Dewey of New York, was introduced in testimony by a sales tax advocate, representing the New York State Chamber of Commerce, W. J. Schieffelin Jr. of New York City.

Schieffelin quoted John L. Hanes, former undersecretary of the Treasury, former senior partner at Smith Barney & Co., investment brokers, who for more than a year has been one of the chief behind-the-scenes agitators for a retail sales tax and the Ruml plan. Hanes is from Winston-Salem, N. C. He now is a director and chairman of the finance committee of Hearst-owned American Newspaper Inc., and the Hearst Corporation.

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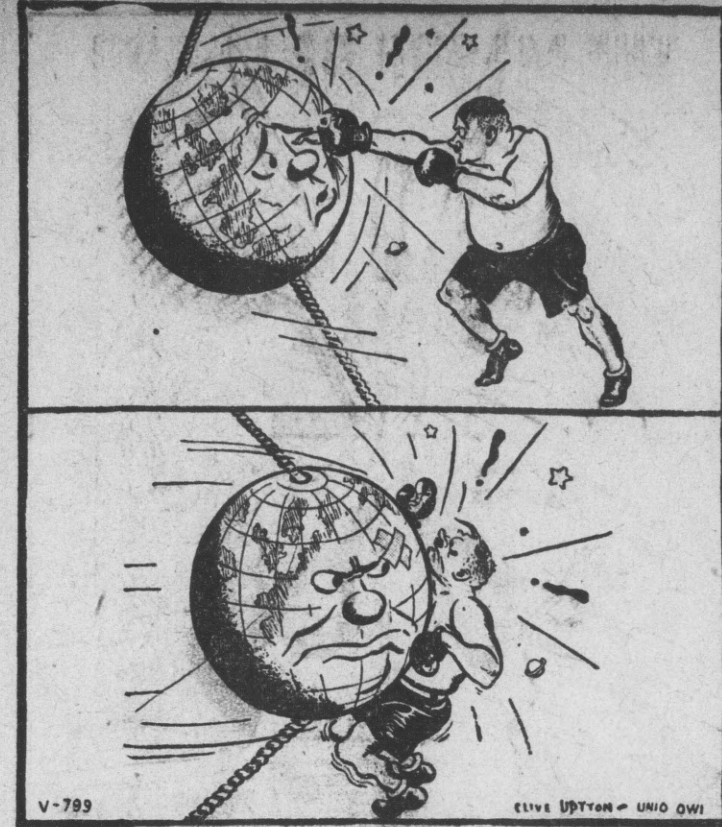
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Fruit, Vegetable Juices Aid in Curing Colds

If you are one of the large number of persons reportedly suffering with your first winter cold, you have probably listened already to numerous suggested "quick cures." Among these advice have been the suggestion that you try drinking fresh vegetable and fruit juices as one means of getting rid of your sniffles.

Carrot, celery, spinach and parsley juices are best to drink when trying to cure a cold quickly. These vegetables are rich in potassium, an effective dissolver of mucus in the human body. When you have thrown off the mucus of your system, you get rid of your cold.

Persons suffering from a common cold are invariably people who have failed to eat the proper food in proper amounts. They have overloaded their system with too much acid and their cold is the result of the body's effort to throw off this excess acid. Therefore the surest and quickest way to get rid of a cold is by cleansing and alkalizing the system by consuming the green foods which contain the minerals necessary to accomplish this purpose. By drinking the juice of the vegetable—or fruit, you get the needed minerals in a more concentrated form than when the whole fruit and vegetable is eaten.

AFL-CIO Sea Unions Refuse Examinations

San Francisco, California The Sailors Union of the Pacific, the National Organization of Masters, Mates & Pilots (both AFL) and the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association (CIO) have joined in refusing to take new physical examinations demanded by the War Shipping Administration. The men already take examinations under the Public Health Service, and denounce the new order as "just a subterfuge to eliminate old-time seamen from the industry."

AUTOS, HOMES FIRST DEMAND AFTER BATTLE

New York City Automobiles are the No. 1 item on America's post-war shopping list. Fortune magazine's December survey reveals. Of persons queried, 21 per cent named a car as the thing they hope to buy first after the war ends. This survey, conducted among all social, economic and geographic groups in the U. S., also discloses that:

1. A house, or house repairs (preferred by 18.6 per cent), ranks next to cars.

2. Counting only 12 of the most popular specific articles, the dammed-up demand indicated by the survey already totals more than \$28 billion.

3. Nearly 50 per cent of the people say it is harder to make ends meet today than it was a year ago—a "feeling of hardship" greater than any previously recorded by the survey since it started in 1935.

Other specific items ranked as follows: mechanical refrigerators, washing machines, stoves, clothes farm machinery, rugs and radios. Nearly 30 per cent said they didn't know. Slightly more than 3 per cent said they didn't want anything.

Make 3,000 Miles in 30 Days With Open Boat

Dr. Marvin Hensley, a naturalized Chinese missionary of American birth, and 19 other survivors of a torpedoed Norwegian freighter sailed 3,000 miles in 30 days by rigging up makeshift sails on an open lifeboat.

Attacked 1,500 miles west of Australia in the Indian ocean, they made 100 miles a day with south-west trade winds pushing them in the direction of India. Speaking of food, Hensley said:

"We barely had enough. We each had one ship's biscuit and three malted milk tablets for breakfast. Ditto for lunch. For dinner we had one biscuit, one meat ball and three tiny squares of chocolate. We drank rain water caught in sails. Sometimes were able to vary our diet with raw fish."

No lives were lost on the trip. On the 30th day the party landed on a sandy beach on the east coast of India.

Hope Springs Eternal

When shall all men's good Be each man's rue, and universal Peace Lie like a shaft of light across the land, And like a lane of beams across the sea? —TENNYSON.

We sometimes think we are thinking when, as a matter of fact, we are only switching prejudices.

TO A COLUMNIST

HE is not old, as men count men, This scribbler with the poison pen— This one who, neither old nor young Does all his fighting—with his tongue. Who picks on women, day by day And lives to fight another day. This man of average pedigree BEREFT OF HOPE FOR PROGENY!

(2) "THE dirty bird befores its nest"; Of all such birdies, he's the best: The slavish kiss he oft bestows Beneath Roy Howard's mistletoes; Which mistletoes, it may be said, Don't dangle o'er Roy Howard's head; Instead, 'tis said—and this may hurt— They're on the tail of Howard's shirt.

(3) He sells himself, for many shekels The while the working man he heckles; His "indignation" is for hire— As spurious as a harlot's fire. So, lacking personality, He sullies hospitality. "The regiment is out of step, Excepting I", says he: "HEP, HEP!" —ERENEZER SCROOGE, Xmas, 1943.

Must Pay \$12 A Week, Says Monopoly, Or We'll Wither

New York City

The great monopolies of the telephone industry and Western Union, which now owns every telegraph wire in the nation, are afraid they will go broke if they have to pay their operators and messengers more than \$12 a week.

At a Wage-Hour Division hearing here the companies fought bitterly for two days and nights against a 40c minimum wage recommended by AFL, CIO and independent unions representing the employees and by the public members of the wage-hour industry committee.

Their workers make enough money as it is, representatives of the wire and phone companies argued, citing wage scales under which employees reach 36c an hour (\$14.40 a week) after four years' training.

DISLOCATE PROFITS? The 40c minimum demanded by the unions would cause a "serious dislocation," it was argued. Why? Because, said the monopolists triumphantly, our wage scales are generally so much lower! It then came out that, in all except a few categories, phone operators were being paid as little as 30c an hour—even experienced workers.

Furthermore, they protested, imposition of the higher minimum would lead to "a curtailment of employment and services in rural areas." It would even affect those areas not covered under the wage-hour law—where operators now earn less than the statutory minimum of 30c. Even these operators would soon have the nerve to press for an increase, company representatives feared. The telephone companies threatened that, rather than meet the new wage scale, they would resort to dial systems even in rural areas.

BOYS LIVE OFF FOLKS

Western Union opposition was based on the fact that, if the 40c minimum was established, messenger boys' wages would have to be raised. The boys don't need the money, the company argued since, at their age, they are not solely dependent upon their wages. They deliver telegrams not because they need the money but "for patriotic reasons."

Union representatives ripped into this argument by pointing out that the "boys" these days were often old men and women who obviously were working because they needed the money.

TRAGIC SITUATION

At the close of the hearing the monopolists, apparently determined to fight to the bitter end to save themselves from the poorhouse, said they would request the opportunity of making oral arguments before the wage-hour administrator, a procedure unusual under the law. Union representatives said that, if the request was granted, they too would carry their case to the administrator.

The unions were represented by J. H. Bierne of the National Federation of Telephone Workers (unaffiliated), William Burke of the American Communications Association (CIO), R. C. Moss of the Western Union division, Commercial Telegraphers Union (AFL), and W. J. Donovan of the CTU, representing the line gangs.

Warning to Eaters-Out—

If you live in a community covered by price ceilings on restaurants, better make sure you are not being overcharged. OPA recently surveyed 9,000 restaurants and other eating places in New York City and found that about 3,400 were charging more than ceiling prices. Overcharges ranged from a nickel or dime an item to as much as 50c, bringing the overcharge on a whole meal to more than 25 per cent in many places. Most frequent violations were found in desserts and drinks. Eggs were often hiked 10c, roast beef and calves liver dinners from \$1 to \$1.25, fried chicken from 95c to \$1.25.

If you think you are being overcharged, look for a statement on the menu that present prices are no higher than those charged during the week of April 4. Insist upon being shown the menu of that ceiling week and compare prices. If the prices are out of line, or if the proprietor refuses to show his menu for the week of April 4, he is guilty of a violation and should be reported to the OPA. If you have already paid the overcharge, you can sue the proprietor for \$50.

Asks Full Holiday Work

WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson has asked all war-workers to work full schedules over the holidays. Even on the Christmas weekend, plants depending on continuous operation should be kept going, he says.

Congress may abolish the OPA, but it would be cheaper to repeal the law of supply and demand.

Army Films for Unions

Army films available for unions range from six minutes to half an hour and cover subjects from actual fighting to production of war materials. Some are:

Baptism of Fire: Actual conditions in an attack, a grim and startling picture of what lies ahead for the men for whom we are producing tanks and guns (32 minutes).

Kill or Be Killed: A training film showing what happens in hand-to-hand combat (10 minutes).

The Arm Behind the Army: Dramatization of labor and industry's role in modern warfare (13 minutes).

There are a lot more. Full lists can be obtained by writing to the War Department, Washington, D.C.

Freedom of the Press Used to Exploit Worker

Cincinnati, Ohio The Sun Publishing Company of Jackson, Tenn., argued in the sixth circuit court of appeals here that application of the wage-hour law to the newspaper industry would "violate freedom of the press." It also argued that the newspaper industry is a profession because "there are 32 university schools of journalism."

Wage-hour Administrator L. Metcalfe Walling, in Federated Press' December feature, Smash the Attack, warned against new attempts to nullify the wage-hour law.

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MONTEREY UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California; Phone San Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24 (Watsonville Branch)—Meets first Saturday of each month at 3 p.m. Pres. Jasper Svien, 202-C Third St., Rec. Sec. Marti Niebling, 28 East Ford St.; Bus. Rep. Fred L. Goudy, Labor Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

BARBERS LOCAL 896—President Paul Mercurio; Secretary-Treas. A. H. Thompson, 243 Alvarado St., Monterey. Meetings held first Wednesday of each month at Bartenders' Hall, 301 Alvarado Ave.

BARTENDERS AND HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES 483—Meets first and third Mondays, 2:30 p.m. above The Keg, 301 Alvarado St. Pres. and Bus. Agent, E. D. McCutcheon; Sec. Pearl Bennett.

BRICK MASON LOCAL UNION NO. 16—Meets Building Trades Hall, second and fourth Friday, 8:00 p.m. President F. B. Hair, P. O. Box 264, Watsonville; Fin.-Sec. M. Real, 154 Eldorado, Monterey, Phone 6745; Rec.-Sec. Geo. Houde, 208 Carmel Ave., Pacific Grove, Phone 3715.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES COUNCIL OF MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 8 p.m. at 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey. D. L. Ward, business representative, Phone 6744, L. T. Long, Secretary, P. O. Box 1095.

BUTCHERS 506 (Monterey Branch)—Pres. Phil Mosley; Rec. Sec. Ben Updyke; Bus. Agt. Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Columbia 2132.

CARPENTERS 1323—Meets first and third Monday 8:00 p.m. at Building Trades Hall, 411 1/2 Alvarado St., Monterey. Rec. Sec. W. J. Allen, 501 Forrest, Pacific Grove, phone 3263; Bus. Agent-Fin. Sec. D. L. Ward, 400 Gibson Ave., office phone 6744, Res. 5230.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS NO. 1072—Meets 2nd Monday at 411 1/2 Alvarado Street, Monterey. E. C. Geary, president. Paul Day, secretary, Phone 7550.

AFL FISH CANNERY WORKERS UNION OF PACIFIC, MONTEREY COUNTY—Meets on call. Pres. and Bus. Agent, Louis Martin; Sec. Lester Caveny, Office, 648 Ocean View Ave.

HODCARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABORERS 690—Meet in New Labor Temple, Monterey, first and third Wednesday, 8:00 p.m. Pres. Robert Dalton, 670 Cypress St.; Fin. Sec. H. F. Ferguson, P. O. Box 425, Monterey; Rec. Sec. Stanley Wilkins, Pacific Grove; Ross Reese, Bus. Agt.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple; Pres. Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec. Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Benge, Hilby St., Monterey, Phone Salinas 4820; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean S. Siefert, 1508 First St., Salinas, Phone Salinas 5674.

MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES, Division 192—President, Harry M. Fox Jr.; Secretary, Herman R. Bach.

MONTEREY PENINSULA CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL—Meets at Bartenders Hall, 301 Alvarado, first and third Tuesdays at 8 p.m. Pres. E. D. McCutcheon; Vice-Pres. Warren Lee; Sec. and Treas. Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., phone 7622.

MONTEREY COUNTY FEDERATED TEACHERS NO. 457—Meet in Monterey second Wednesday, 5:00 P. M. Fin.-Sec. Wayne Edwards, 823 Johnson Ave., Monterey, Phone 7622.

MUSICIANS Local No. 616 Meets second Monday at 8:00 p.m., Bartenders Hall; Pres. Virgil McAllister; Sec.-Treas. Harry Judson.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPER HANGERS 272—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays in Bartenders' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres. Elmer Brewer; Rec.-Sec. Irving Ask, Phone 8243; Fin. Sec. J. C. Underwood, Phone 8246; Treas. William Moyer, Phone 7905.

PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS NO. 337—Meet first and third Friday, Building Trades Hall, Monterey, 8:00 p.m. President, Earl Smith, Monterey; Financial Secretary, V. J. Willoughby, 152 Carmel Avenue, Pacific Grove.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS NO. 62—Meets 2nd Friday at 8 p.m. L. A. Trine, President, Phone 5704. H. Diaz, business agent and secretary, office 411 1/2 Alvarado Street, Monterey, Phone 6744 Home phone 7986.

POST OFFICE CLERKS, Monterey Branch No. 1292 of National Federation of Post Office Clerks (AFL)—Meets first Friday of month. Pres. Boyd Beall; Vice-Pres. E. L. Edwards; Sec.-Treas. Art Hamill.

SEINE AND LINE FISHERMEN'S UNION—Meets monthly on full moon, 2:00 p.m., at Knights of Pythias Hall, Calle Principal; Secretary-Treasurer, John Crivello; Business Agent, Vito Aliotti, Office 233 Alvarado St., Phone 3965.

SHEET METAL WORKERS 304—Meet every third Friday, Santa Cruz, Watsonville, Monterey, Pres. John Aisop, 308 19th St., Pacific Grove; Fin. Sec. F. R. Knowles, 232 River St., S. C. Ph. 1276J.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO DRIVERS' UNION 287—Meets second Thursday of month at 7:30 p.m., Labor Temple, George W. Jenott, Sec.-Bus. Agt., 72 N. Second St., San Jose, Ballard 6316. For a representative of Monterey County call L. R. Carey, 117 Bajaro St., Salinas Phone 7590.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543 — C. R. McCloskey, President, Salinas; A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Phone 953-J. Meets last Sunday of the Month, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 3rd Sunday at 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at 8:00 p.m. Pres. E. E. Lohr, 142 11th St., Pacific Grove; Sec. Frank Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

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SALINAS UNION DIRECTORY

CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR—Vice-President for
San Mateo, Santa Clara, San Benito, Santa Cruz and Monterey
Counties—Thomas A. Small, San Mateo, California, Phone Sat
Mateo 3-8789.

BAKERS 24—Meets every third Saturday of month at 7:00 p.m. at
Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St. Sec. Louie Grasso, 18 Villa
St., Salinas; Pres. Ed Holstein; Bus. Agt., Fred L. Goudy, Labor
Temple, San Jose, phone Ballard 6341.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS 827—Meets every third Monday of month
at 8:00 p.m., at 227 Monterey Ave.; Pres. Nate Freeman; Sec. W.
G. Kenyon.

SARTENDERS UNION LOCAL NO. 545: Meets first and third Monday
of month, 2:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Karl Hess, Sec. and
Bus. Agent. Eddie Rose, President.

GUTHCHES UNION 506 (Salinas Branch)—President, V. L. Poe; Fi-
nancial Secretary, A. Peterson; Recording Secretary, Don Halverson
(Earl Moorhead, San Jose, Executive Secretary, Phone Cal. 2132).

CARPENTERS 925—Meets every Monday night at 7:30, Carpenters'
Hall, North Main St. Pres. Guy Paulson; Vice Pres., Amos Sch-
field; Sec., H. L. Taft, 243 Clay St., Phone 4246; Treas., R. L. Thur-
man, 5 Port Ave.; Rec. Sec., Roy Hossack, 1244 Del Monte Ave.;
Bus. Agt., L. E. Koch, home phone 6868; Office 422 N. Main St.,
Phone 5721, hours 7:30-9; 12:30-1:30; 4:30-5:30.

CARPENTERS AUXILIARY 373—Business meetings second Wednes-
day each month at Carpenters' Hall; social meetings, fourth Wed-
nesday. Pres. Mrs. Grace Logue; Fin. Sec., Mrs. Bertha Thurman;
Rec. Sec., Mrs. Blanche Van Emon.

CULINARY WORKERS ALLIANCE 467—Meets second and fourth
Thursday, 2:30 p.m., at Labor Temple. Pres., Allen Meek; Bus.
Agent, Helen Norman, office at Labor Temple.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS,
Local Union 243—Meets first Friday in each month at the Labor
Temple, 117 Pajaro St. at 8:00 p.m. B. Phillips, Business Manager,
Phone 3361, 25 Harvest St. E. W. Billis Pres.

HOD CARRIERS AND LABORERS UNION 272—Meets second and
fourth Monday of each month at 8:00 p.m. at Forrester's Hall, 373
Main Street. R. Fenchel, Pres., 17 Railroad Ave.; J. F. Mattos, Sec.,
523 Archer St.; J. B. McGinley, Bus. Agt., office at rear of Labor
Temple; Donna Spicer, Office Secretary.

LATHERS UNION NO. 463—Meets in Salinas Labor Temple second and
fourth Fridays, 8 p.m. President, Roy R. Bengel, Hilby St., Mon-
terey, Phone Monterey 4820; Sec.-Treas., Dean S. Seefeldt, 526 Park
St., Salinas, Phone 9223.

MONTEREY COUNTY CENTRAL LABOR UNION: Meets every Fri-
day evening at 8:00 p.m. at Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.;
W. G. Kenyon, Sec.-Treas., 137 Clay St.; Amos Schfield, Pres.

OPERATING ENGINEERS NO. 165—Meets first Thursday at Labor
Temple, 462-A Main Street, Harry Vosburgh, secretary, 240 E. San
Luis Street, Salinas.

OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS OF SALINAS
AND MONTEREY COUNTY, LOCAL UNION NO. 763: Meets sec-
ond and fourth Friday of the month at 8:00 p.m., at Rodeo Cafe;
Fred Randon, Secretary, 31 Buena Vista, Salinas, Phone 1423; Pres-
ident, Don Frick.

PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS UNION, LOCAL
NO. 1104: Meets first and third Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m.
Salinas Labor Temple, 117 Pajaro St.; Pres., C. W. Rickman; Rec.
and Fin. Sec., D. H. Hartman, 1333 First Ave., Salinas; office at
Labor Temple, Phone Salinas 8783.

PLUMBERS AND STEAM FITTERS' UNION Local 503: Meets second
Wednesday of each month, 8:00 p.m., Salinas Labor Temple. Pres.,
Al Eversley; Rec. Sec., Phil Prater; Fin. Sec. and Bus. Agt., Louis
Jenkins, office at Labor Temple. (Exec. Bd., meets each Tuesday
night at Labor Temple.)

POSTAL CARRIERS UNION, LOCAL NO. 1046: Meets every third Wed-
nesday at 7:30 p.m. at 30 Tow St., Salinas; E. L. Sieber, Sec., Phone
2944R, P. O. Box 25; Lester Pierce, P. es., Salinas.

PRINTING PRESSMEN & ASSISTANTS' UNION NO. 328 OF WAT-
SONVILLE AND SALINAS—Meets last Tuesday of each month,
alternating between Salinas and Watsonville. President, Roland W.
Scheffler, Toro and Miami Sts., Salinas; Sec., Milo Martella, 225
Monterey St., Salinas.

SHEET METAL WORKERS UNION, LOCAL 304—President, John Al-
sop, Pacific Grove, Phone 7825; Business Agent, A. N. Endell, 54
Villa St., Salinas, Phone 7355.

STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES—Meets on call at
Labor Temple; H. E. Lyons, pres., 15 West St.; H. V. Rook, 1413
Wren St., secretary.

SUGAR REFINERY WORKERS UNION NO. 20616—President, Les
Hutchings; Secty., E. M. Jones, 21-A Homestead, Salinas. Meets in
Forrester's Hall, Salinas, 2nd and 4th Mondays at 7:30 P. M.

GENERAL TEAMSTERS AND AUTO TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION,
LOCAL NO. 287—Meets first Wednesday in Oct., Jan., April, July
at Labor Temple; L. R. (Red) Carey secretary, John & Main St.,
Salinas, Phone 7590.

INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES
AND MOTION PICTURE OPERATORS, LOCAL 611—Meets first
Tuesday every other month 10 a.m. in Watsonville Labor Temple;
Pres., Art Reina, 605 Mae Ave., Phone Salinas 9795; Bus. Agent
James Wilson, 80 Peyton St., Santa Cruz, Phone 2737-R; Rec. Sec.,
Chas. Covey, 364 Walnut Ave., Santa Cruz.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION NO. 543—C. R. McCloskey, Salinas, Pres.;
A. C. Davis, Sec.-Treas., 109 Prospect St., Watsonville. Meets last
Sunday, alternating between Watsonville and Salinas.

UNITED SLATE, TILE & COMPOSITION ROOFERS, DAMP & WATER-
PROOF WORKERS ASSOCIATION 50—Meets 1st Friday in Wat-
sonville Labor Temple, 3rd Friday in Monterey Carpenters' Hall at
8:00 p.m. Pres. E. E. Lehr, 142 11th St., Pacific Grove; Sec., Frank
Walker, 327 Alexander St., Salinas; Phone 9668.

WAREHOUSE EMPLOYEES UNION, LOCAL 890—Peter Andrade, sec.,
office John and Main St., Phone 7590.

GAY GALE



Dimpled, curvaceous Gale Rob-
bins, a member of Screen Actors
Guild (AFL), smiles gaily as she
poses for this pinup photo. (Fed-
erated Pictures.)

Free Enterprise Choking Itself

"Surest Way to Liquidate British
Empire Is to Chain the Spirit of
Free Enterprise." This double col-
umn, double line heavy type head
in The Canadian Printer and Pub-
lisher, is the latest manifestation
of a dying system's attempt to sur-
vive. "The Spirit of Free Enter-
prise" is chaining itself and liqui-
dating the capitalist system while
so doing.

This spirit supposedly flourishes
most in a competitive society. A
free market is allegedly its goal.
These are the theories, the facts
are very much to the contrary.

Competition leads to associations,
combinations, trusts, monopolies
and cartels; the latter an interna-
tional combination of giant na-
tional corporations; all for the
purpose of controlling competition;
that is, of chaining free enterprise
and curbing its destructive spirit.
Plainly, the latter leads to its own
suicide, together with that of the
system that gave it birth. Co-opera-
tion is taking the place of free
enterprise.

Further, competition also leads
to the struggle for this allegedly
free market. Especially is this so
in world markets. War is one of
the disastrous outcomes. Even to-
day among the United Nations this
struggle looms larger than ever
before. Specifically this is so in the
fields of aviation and finance. Note
the varying plans of Great Britain
and the U. S. in these matters.

With free enterprise flowering
into cartels and provoking war,
giving rise in turn, to anti-trust
laws and government rule over all
enterprise in total war, it looks as
if "the spirit of free enterprise" is
doing its utmost to chain itself and
liquidate itself, with all that there-
by hangs.

The spirit of free enterprise is
played out. A new spirit—that of
democratic co-operation and col-
lective planning—is taking its place
"every day in every way."

—LITHOGRAPHERS' JOURNAL

Films From the Navy —And Good Ones, Too

Nine new movies (running time
10 to 20 minutes) have been made
available for unions and other or-
ganizations by the U. S. Navy.
Most are action themes, like Life
and Death of the Hornet (16 min-
utes), story of the aircraft carrier
from whose decks U. S. flyers took
off to bomb Tokyo in the early days
of the war. She was later sunk by
Japanese bombers near the Solo-
mon Islands.

Others are: This Is Guadalcanal
(20 minutes), scenes from the fighting
on that island; December 7th
(20 minutes), story of the infa-
mous attack on Pearl Harbor; and
two captured German films—Nazi
Long-Range Bomber (10 minutes)
and Nazi Worker Versus You (17
minutes). Write to Industrial In-
centive Division, Navy Depart-
ment, Washington, D. C., for fur-
ther information.

Why Cider's Higher

Apple cider this fall costs about
50 per cent more than last year.
Reason: higher prices for the 1943
apple crop. Remember how the big
apple growers lobbied to keep OPA
from rolling back the ceiling on
apples this fall? Because they won,
you pay more for apples, they
make more profits; the cider-
maker pays more for apples, he
wants to make more profits too; so
now you pay more for cider. It's
called inflation—next thing you
know a piece of apple pie will cost
50 cents.



SQUEEZE PLAY FROM BOTH SIDES OF THE COUNTER

LLOYD GEORGE DEFENDS RUSS STAND ON THE POLISH TIFF

Of late there has been a
great deal of propaganda
(especially in the violently
anti-Russian Hearst press)
about the question of the
Polish-Soviet post-war
boundaries. Hearst and
others continue to divide
the Allies by attempting to
show that Russia wants to gobble
up the Poles.

On September 28, 1939, Lloyd
George, former British Prime Min-
ister, wrote the following to the
Polish ambassador in London:

"The German invasion was de-
signed to annex to the Reich pro-
vinces where a decided majority of
the population was Polish by race,
language, and tradition. On the
other hand, Russian armies march-
ed into territories which were not
Polish and which were forcibly
annexed by Poland after the Great
War, despite the fierce protests
and armed resistance by the inha-
bitants. Inhabitants of the Polish
Ukraine are of the same race and
speak the same language as their
neighbors in the Ukrainian Repub-
lic of the Soviet Union."

"It would be an act of criminal
folly to place the Russian advance
in the same category as that of the
Germans, although it would suit
Herr Hitler's designs to do so. I am
delighted that our Government has
shown no indication of committing
this country to such an attitude or
enterprise."

"It is a notorious fact that the
Polish peasantry are living in great
poverty owing to the operation of
the worst feudal system in Europe.
That aristocracy has been practi-
cally in power for years. All the
promises of concessions made from
time to time to the peasants have
been thwarted by its influence on
recent Polish governments. That is
why the advancing Russian troops
are being hailed by the peasants as
deliverers."

22-year-old Pilot Veteran Of 227 Combat Missions

Carl W. Payne of Columbus, O.,
is only 22 but he is a veteran of
227 aerial combat missions. Usually,
a pilot who has completed 50 or
60 such missions is ready to be fur-
loughed. But not Payne. A major
and a squadron commander, he
permitted those of lesser rank to
take their leaves first.

Payne went to Europe with one
of the first contingents of Ameri-
can flyers. More than a year ago he
was shipped to North Africa where
he participated in the British-
American landings. His squadron
was attacked by four French planes
on its first trip over African terri-
tory. The attackers were all shot
down.

Since then he has been on bomb-
ing missions in Sicily and Italy at
a rate of about four a week—until
last month when his superiors de-
cided to ship him home for a rest.

America Hearst!

Fresh after throwing his critic's
praise for North Star out of the
New York Mirror and ordering the
Goldwyn picture about Russia de-
nounced from coast to coast as
"undulterated propaganda," the
great Hearst is preparing other
surprises.

Hearst editors are instructed to
get behind Monogram's Where Are
Your Children and yell: "Magnifi-
cent! It's a picture that will be
refused export license because it
sensationalizes the juvenile delin-
quency problem. At Hearst's sug-
gestion the producer is giving Her-
bert Hoover a private preview so
he can size up its possibilities as
a block-buster against the Roose-
velt administration."

And to see that Hollywood's sen-
sational side is properly explored
and exploited hereafter, Hearst's
American Weekly is opening a spe-
cial bureau in Hollywood.

Know Your Friends



This is Rep. Thomas A. Scanlon
(D., Pa.), chairman of the con-
gressional committee for the pro-
tection of consumers, known as the
Fighting 60. Committee led the
fight for subsidies. (Federated Pic-
tures.)

RED-BAITING QUERIES FOR GOVERNMENT JOBS HALTED

Washington, D. C.
You can be a union member, be-
lieve in equal rights for Negroes,
and have supported loyalist Spain
—and still be loyal to the U. S.
Government.

That's what the Civil Service
Commission finally decided in or-
dering its investigators to stop ask-
ing applicants for government jobs
a slew of loaded questions, in the
best Martin Dies manner. Under
the Hatch act communists and fas-
cists are barred from the federal
payrolls.

But if the CSC has had its sur-
feit of red herring, two self-an-
nounced "red-blooded Ameri-
cans"—Rep. Fred E. Busbey (R.,
Ill.) and Clare Hoffman (R., Mich.)
—are determined to enforce it as a
steady diet. Announcement of the
commission's change in policy
brought a noisy demand for an im-
mediate investigation from Busbey,
while Hoffman said he had a sim-
pler way to bar communists from
the government payroll—just deny
appropriations to the employing
agency.

The commission's instructions,
dated November 3, told investiga-
tors that it was irrelevant to ask
questions on:
Union affiliation, or association
with persons known to be Commu-
nists; the applicant's sympathy
with Loyalists in Spain; reading
matter; association with Negroes,
or anything about race, color or
 creed; "the political philosophy of
the applicants, such as whether he
believes in capitalism or what his
opinion is regarding certain events
of a current or historical nature";
or membership in the Socialist
party, the National Lawyers Guild,
the Washington Bookshop, the
League of Women Shoppers, and
Harry Bridges Defense Committee
and the American Civil Liberties
Union.

'Mom' & 'Sis'

Every time Lt. Elton D. Boone
of El Segundo, Calif., crawls into
a Dauntless dive bomber in the
South Pacific, he wonders if Mom
and Sis built it. Mom and Sis are
Mrs. E. D. Boone, his mother, and
Mary Jane Boone, his sister, both
employed turning out Dauntless
dive bombers back home at the
Douglas Aircraft Company plant.
Yep, Mom and Sis are both mem-
bers of the International Associa-
tion of Machinists (AFL).

At the Republican convention
next year, States which have sup-
ported the party will be rewarded
with increased representation, and
States which have favored the
Democrats will be penalized. This
is just one more proof that crime
does not pay. —HOWARD BRU-
BAKER in The New Yorker.

YOUR CONGRESSMAN REPORTS



By
GEORGE E. OUTLAND

In a nation that is struggling to
maintain every ounce of unity in
order to bring to an end more
quickly the greatest war in all its
history, there is one thing that
should be minimized to the greatest
degree possible; that one thing is
the mixture of the war effort and
partisan politics. In a two party
government such as ours, a com-
plete separation of the two is prob-
ably too much to be hoped for, but
certainly every one of us, in public
life and out, can strive to reduce
this problem to an absolute mini-
mum.

Since coming to Washington,
your representative has been ap-
pealed at the degree to which we
are divided among ourselves; at
the degree to which we are work-
ing at cross purposes instead of to-
ward the one all-important goal,
VICTORY AS QUICKLY AND AS
COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE. Inter-
nal conflicts of all kinds are se-
riously hindering our progress to-
ward this goal. We see capital and
labor fighting each other; rural
districts fighting urban ones; the
South against the North, and,
sometimes, both against the West;
one profession against another. In
brief, we are concentrating a dan-
gerous amount of our effort on
petty quarrels with one another
instead of uniting against the com-
mon enemy.

Two special problems seem to
your representative to be unusually
critical. The first is the loose talk
(always on a partisan basis) about
certain of our military men run-
ning for the Presidency. The name
of General MacArthur has fre-
quently been mentioned in this con-
nection, and already many Mac-
Arthur-for-President clubs have
been organized throughout the
country, especially in those areas where
isolationist sentiment still prevails.
Likewise the name of General
Marshall has been suggested as a
possible candidate, although the
public interest in his candidacy
has been less than in that of Gen-
eral MacArthur. To my mind such
talk hurts the war effort beyond
measure. General MacArthur is a
Republican; General Marshall is a
Democrat. Both men are among
the greatest military geniuses alive
today, and the efforts of both are
being directed toward getting us
into Berlin and Tokyo with the
least expense in time and men and
money. In my judgment, those who
advocate either man as a presiden-
tial candidate are contributing to
the already too great disunity and
are definitely harming the war ef-
fort itself. In our Civil War the
fact that the former Commander
General of the Army of the Poto-
mac ran against Abraham Lincoln
was not conducive to a united
North; the same situation in great-
ly accentuated form exists in this
war.

The second special problem cen-
ters around the soldier-vote bill.
We have taken close to nine mil-
lion young men (and a great many
young women as well), torn them
from their home ties, and placed
them in danger of death itself in
order that America may live. Cer-
tainly these young men and women
should not be denied the most
precious heritage of a democratic
form of government—that of ex-
pressing themselves as to their
choice of representative, senator,
and President. A bill was recently
introduced into the Senate setting
up effective and remarkably simple
machinery to permit these citizens
to vote. However, the bill is now
emasculated beyond all recognition,
having been amended until it bears
little resemblance to the original
proposal. The principal reason for
such action was the fear on the
part of certain politicians that the
total vote of the men in the service
would hurt THEIR particular
vested jobs—a fear due to certain
sectional or partisan considera-
tions.

There is still a chance that this
bill will be passed in something
resembling its original form, as it
must still come to the House, and
there is increasing sentiment there
for complete participation by those
in the armed services. To your rep-
resentative this is a fundamental
issue which cannot be dodged. I in-
tend to do everything in my power
to see that ALL those in the ser-
vice of their country have the
chance to express themselves at
the polls in 1944. To fail to work
toward that end would be to fail
the nation itself in this war crisis.

The difference between an op-
timist and a pessimist is that a
pessimist is a fellow who thinks
that all the girls are bad and an
optimist is a fellow who hopes it's
true. —BEVERAGE MEDIA.

GREEN PROBES CIVILIAN NEED FOR POST-WAR

Washington, D. C.
President William Green called
on all AFL Central Labor Unions
to supply information on what
types of civilian goods are most
urgently needed by workers in each
locality.

His letter revealed that the gov-
ernment is now able for the first
time since the war started to in-
crease manufacture of household
articles because America is pro-
ducing more of certain types of
materials than war needs require.
"This is the first official request
for labor's participation in recon-
version planning," Mr. Green em-
phasized. "Your prompt and effec-
tive cooperation will give weight
to our arguments for sustained
opportunities for labor coopera-
tion."

Explaining the new develop-
ments, Mr. Green said:

"As war production accumulates
reserves, civilian production will
inch back. The War Production
Board announces that these items
will be produced in the first three
quarters of 1944: 2,000,000 electric
irons, 900,000 electric refrigerators,
and 900,000 washing machines.
Most needed articles will be added
as materials permit."

Here's Sample of How People's Money Will Be Used After War

Washington, D. C.
A War Department probe into
the sale of Army-owned cutting
tools at absurdly low prices has
brought the resignation of one of-
ficer and severe reprimands and
possible demotion for others, all
unnamed.

Subject of the inquiry was the
sale for \$76,500 last summer of
tools which cost \$1,400,000 when
new. Standard cutting tools were
lumped together with obsolete tools
and sold for scrap, the War De-
partment said. Actual second-hand
value of the tools was \$182,000.

As a result of the probe, over
90 per cent of the tools were re-
turned by the purchasers and the
balance were paid for at the higher
appraisal prices.

Seamen Exhibit Paintings

Merchant seamen of the United
Nations are exhibiting paintings at
the Corcoran Gallery of Art in
Washington. In the exhibit are 74
pictures by 39 artists of 13 na-
tionalities. They were selected from
240 entries submitted from all parts
of the world.

Six of the paintings compose a
memorial to Carl G. Hill, Negro
seaman who was one of the exhibi-
tors last year. He was lost at sea a
few months ago. Five of his paint-
ings, one of which received honor-
able mention last year, are now
on exhibition.

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Only Subsidy Can Curb Cost, Warns Bowles

Washington, D. C.
OPA Chief Chester

Bowles warned congress
that if it scraps the subsidy
program, living costs will go
up at least 10% within a
year—"the equivalent of a
10% sales tax on the con-
sumer."

Bowles appeared before a
jammed hearing of the sen-
ate banking and currency
committee to testify against pas-
sage of the Commodity Credit Corp.
bill, S 1458, which in its present
form would junk all consumer sub-
sidies by January 1.

The OPA head told committee
members he would be overjoyed if
prices could be held down to only
10 per cent without subsidies, "but
everyone else calls that a very
modest rate estimate," he added.